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NEWS 11 Apr 14 MEDLINE Reload
NEWS 12 Apr 17 Polymer searching in REGISTRY enhanced
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NEWS 17 May 15 MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded
NEWS 18 May 15 Supporter information for ENCOMPPAT and ENCOMPLIT updated
NEWS 19 May 19 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to WSCA
NEWS 20 May 19 RAPRA enhanced with new search field, simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 21 Jun 06 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to CBNB
NEWS 22 Jun 06 PASCAL enhanced with additional data
NEWS 23 Jun 20 2003 edition of the FSTA Thesaurus is now available
NEWS 24 Jun 25 HSDB has been reloaded
NEWS 25 Jul 16 Data from 1960-1976 added to RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 26 Jul 21 Identification of STN records implemented
NEWS 27 Jul 21 Polymer class term count added to REGISTRY
NEWS 28 Jul 22 INPADOC: Basic index (/BI) enhanced; Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation available
NEWS 29 AUG 05 New pricing for EUROPATFULL and PCTFULL effective August 1, 2003
NEWS 30 AUG 13 Field Availability (/FA) field enhanced in BEILSTEIN
NEWS 31 AUG 15 PATDPAFULL: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 32 AUG 15 PCTGEN: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 33 AUG 15 RDISCLOSURE: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 34 AUG 15 TEMA: one FREE connect hour, per account, in September 2003
NEWS 35 AUG 18 Data available for download as a PDF in RDISCLOSURE
NEWS 36 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to PASCAL
NEWS 37 AUG 18 FROSTI and KOSMET enhanced with Simultaneous Left and Right Truncation

NEWS 38 AUG 18 Simultaneous left and right truncation added to ANABSTR

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MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0b(ENG) AND V6.0Jb(JP),
AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 01 APRIL 2003
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NEWS PHONE Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FULL ESTIMATED COST

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Sep 2003 VOL 139 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Sep 2003 (20030902/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

(SULPHATE OR SULPHATES)

L1 0 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE SULPHATE
(POLYVINYL (W) PHTHALATE (W) SULPHATE)

=>

=> s polyvinyl phthalate sulfate
73102 POLYVINYL
162 POLYVINYLS
73218 POLYVINYL
(POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
445825 SULFATE
85574 SULFATES
487076 SULFATE
(SULFATE OR SULFATES)

L2 1 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE SULFATE
(POLYVINYL (W) PHTHALATE (W) SULFATE)

=>

=> d L2 ibib abs hitrn

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449497 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37643

TITLE: Topical polymers for inactivating pathogens

INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tianxin; Zou, Shazhou; Wang, Victor W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Medicine, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045706	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46285	20011205
WO 2002045706	A3	20030313		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002027202	A5	20020618	AU 2002-27202	20011205
US 2002102230	A1	20020801	US 2001-2196	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-251232P P	20001205
			WO 2001-US46285 W	20011205

AB A method for inactivating pathogens comprises the application of an effective amt. of inhibitory compds. (0.5-5 g/dose), preferably as a topical formulation, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The inhibitory compds. include a copolymer of maleic acid and styrenesulfonic acid, polyvinyl phthalate sulfate, and their salts.

The method can be used for preventing transmission and infection of sexual transmitted diseases, for treating and preventing bacterial vaginitis, and

as a contraceptive method. These contraceptives generally have fewer side effects than conventional vaginal contraceptives (e.g., Nonoxytol-9). The compds. useful in the methods of the invention not only are not toxic to natural and beneficial flora and, thus, do not upset the local microbiol. balance, but also help maintain a low pH in the vaginal environment. For example, a copolymer of malic acid and styrenesulfonic acid was highly active against HIV-2 virus infection with IC50 of 0.37 .mu.g/mL.

=> s phthalate and sexually transmitted diseases
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
6644 SEXUALLY
33068 TRANSMITTED
177028 DISEASES
687 SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES
(SEXUALLY (W) TRANSMITTED (W) DISEASES)
L3 4 PHTHALATE AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

=> d 13 1-4 ibib abs hitrn

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449497 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37643
TITLE: Topical polymers for inactivating pathogens
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tianxin; Zou, Shazhou; Wang, Victor W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Medicine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045706	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46285	20011205
WO 2002045706	A3	20030313		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2002027202	A5	20020618	AU 2002-27202	20011205
US 2002102230	A1	20020801	US 2001-2196	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-251232P P	20001205
			WO 2001-US46285 W	20011205

AB A method for inactivating pathogens comprises the application of an effective amt. of inhibitory compds. (0.5-5 g/dose), preferably as a topical formulation, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The inhibitory compds. include a copolymer of maleic acid and styrenesulfonic acid, polyvinyl phthalate sulfate, and their salts. The method can be used for preventing transmission and infection of sexual transmitted diseases, for treating and preventing bacterial vaginitis, and as a contraceptive method. These contraceptives generally have fewer side effects than conventional vaginal contraceptives (e.g., Nonoxytol-9). The compds. useful in the methods of the invention not only are not toxic to natural

and beneficial flora and, thus, do not upset the local microbiol. balance, but also help maintain a low pH in the vaginal environment. For example, a copolymer of malic acid and styrenesulfonic acid was highly active against HIV-2 virus infection with IC50 of 0.37 .mu.g/mL.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:63804 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:120953
TITLE: Method for inactivating bacteria associated with bacterial vaginosis using cellulose acetate phthalate and/or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate
INVENTOR(S): Neurath, Alexander R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New York Blood Center, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001005377	A1	20010125	WO 2000-US40310	20000706
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6462030	B1	20021008	US 2000-596623	20000619
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-144454P	P 19990719
			US 2000-596623	A 20000619

AB A method for treating or preventing bacterial vaginosis comprising administering to a human female an effective anti-bacterial vaginosis amt. of a compn. comprising at least one active compd. selected from the group consisting of cellulose acetate phthalate and hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. For example, a prepn. of micronized cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP), namely Aquateric contg. by wt. 66-73% CAP, a polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene block copolymer and distd. acetylated monoglycerides was mixed with glycerol (70.2 g) and then colloidal silica (7.89 g) was added. The CAP prepn. inactivated in vitro five aerobic and anaerobic bacterial strains assocd. with bacterial vaginosis, indicating that a single wide spectrum CAP formulation can be used both prophylactically to prevent several sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV-1 infection, and therapeutically to ameliorate bacterial vaginosis.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:502241 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:317353
TITLE: Design of a "Microbicide" for Prevention of Sexually Transmitted Diseases Using "Inactive" Pharmaceutical Excipients
AUTHOR(S): Neurath, A. Robert; Strick, Nathan; Li, Yun-Yao; Lin, Kang; Jiang, Shibo
CORPORATE SOURCE: The New York Blood Center, New York, NY, 10021, USA

SOURCE: *Biologicals* (1999), 27(1), 11-21
 CODEN: BILSEC; ISSN: 1045-1056
 PUBLISHER: Academic Press
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The human immunodeficiency virus (HIV-1) pandemic has been driven primarily by the sexual transmission of the virus, and facilitated by prior infections with other sexually transmitted disease (STD) pathogens. Although treatment of these STDs has been proposed as a means to decrease the rate of HIV-1 sexual transmission, preventive measures effective against both HIV-1 and other STD pathogens are expected to have a larger impact. These measures include topically applied mech. and chem. (i.e. microbicidal) barriers. Microbicides of preference should have a broad specificity against diverse STD pathogens and a well established safety record, considering their repeated use over decades. Here, we report that cellulose acetate **phthalate** (CAP), an "inactive" pharmaceutical excipient, commonly used in the prodn. of enteric tablets and capsules: (1) has antiviral activity against HIV-1 and several herpesviruses (HSV); and (2) when appropriately formulated, in micronized form, inactivates HIV-1, HSV-1, HSV-2, cytomegalovirus, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Trichomonas vaginalis*, *Haemophilus ducreyi* and *Chlamydia trachomatis* but does not affect *Lactobacilli*, components of the natural vaginal flora contributing to resistance against STDs. Thus, the CAP formulations meet the criteria for preferred microbicides and warrant further evaluation *in vivo* in humans. (c) 1999 The International Association of Biological Standardization.

REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:286012 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:316654
 TITLE: Methods for preventing and treating bacterial infections using cellulose acetate **phthalate** or hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose **phthalate**
 INVENTOR(S): Neurath, Alexander Robert; Jiang, Shibo; Debnath, Asim Kumar; Strick, Nathan; Dow, Gordon Jay
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): New York Blood Center, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9920098	A1	19990429	WO 1998-US22184	19981021
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 5985313	A	19991116	US 1998-112130	19980708
US 6165493	A	20001226	US 1998-175909	19981020
CA 2305331	AA	19990429	CA 1998-2305331	19981021
AU 9912717	A1	19990510	AU 1999-12717	19981021
BR 9813137	A	20000815	BR 1998-13137	19981021
EP 1030547	A1	20000830	EP 1998-956122	19981021
R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE				
JP 2001520171	T2	20011030	JP 2000-516522	19981021

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1997-62936P P 19971022
 US 1998-71017P P 19980113
 US 1998-112130 A 19980708
 US 1998-175909 A 19981020
 WO 1998-US22184 W 19981021

AB Disclosed is a method for decreasing the frequency of transmission of human immunodeficiency virus or herpesvirus or for preventing the transmission of or treating a sexually transmitted bacterial infection by administering to a human an anti-human immunodeficiency virus amt. or an anti-herpesvirus amt. or an anti-bacterial amt. of cellulose acetate phthalate (CAP) or hydroxypropyl Me cellulose phthalate (HPMCP), such as in micronized form, or a combination thereof, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The CAP and/or HPMCP may be employed as a suspension of micronized particles and may further contain a water-miscible, non-solvent for CAP or HPMCP, such as glycerol.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> s phthalate sulfate
 55959 PHTHALATE
 4091 PHTHALATES
 57231 PHTHALATE
 (PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
 445825 SULFATE
 85574 SULFATES
 487076 SULFATE
 (SULFATE OR SULFATES)
 L4 8 PHTHALATE SULFATE
 (PHTHALATE (W) SULFATE)

=> d L4 1-8 ibib abs hitrn

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449497 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37643
 TITLE: Topical polymers for inactivating pathogens
 INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tianxin; Zou, Shazhou; Wang, Victor W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Medicine, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045706	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46285	20011205
WO 2002045706	A3	20030313		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2002027202	A5	20020618	AU 2002-27202	20011205
US 2002102230	A1	20020801	US 2001-2196	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-251232P	P 20001205
			WO 2001-US46285	W 20011205

AB A method for inactivating pathogens comprises the application of an effective amt. of inhibitory compds. (0.5-5 g/dose), preferably as a topical formulation, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The inhibitory compds. include a copolymer of maleic acid and styrenesulfonic acid, polyvinyl phthalate sulfate, and their salts. The method can be used for preventing transmission and infection of sexual transmitted diseases, for treating and preventing bacterial vaginitis, and as a contraceptive method. These contraceptives generally have fewer side effects than conventional vaginal contraceptives (e.g., Nonoxylnol-9). The compds. useful in the methods of the invention not only are not toxic to natural and beneficial flora and, thus, do not upset the local microbiol. balance, but also help maintain a low pH in the vaginal environment. For example, a copolymer of malic acid and styrenesulfonic acid was highly active against HIV-2 virus infection with IC50 of 0.37 .mu.g/mL.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:104669 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:104669
TITLE: Peelable adhesive compns.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Saiden Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 58141271	A2	19830822	JP 1982-22150	19820216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1982-22150	19820216

AB The title compns. contain (A) a soln. of an acrylic copolymer of C4-12 alkyl (meth)acrylate 40-99, ethylenic monomer contg. .gtoreq.1 functional group 1-20, and another ethylenic monomer 0-59%, and (B) 0.1-10% compd. obtained by adding phosphoric, sulfonic, or sulfuric acids (or their salts) to ethylenic carboxylic acid derivs. This compn. gives removable adhesive tapes with excellent performance, which are suitable for many different uses by adjusting the amt. of B in the compn. Thus, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate 10, Bu acrylate 60, Et acrylate 25, vinyl acetate 5, acrylic acid 2, itaconic acid 2, and Bz2O2 0.5 parts were polymd. in AcOEt 70, MeOH 25, and PhMe 5 parts at 70-75.degree.. A solvent mixt. (MeOH/PhMe/AcOEt) and 3 parts .beta.-hydroxethyl .beta.'-(acryloyloxy)ethyl phthalate sulfate [88449-74-5] were added to obtain the adhesive compn., which was coated on a polyester base to give an adhesive tape. The adhesive strength of the tape on a polished stainless steel plate did not change for 7 days, and no adhesive remained on the plate after removal.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:43904 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:43904
TITLE: Production of lead compounds
AUTHOR(S): Schmutzler, Guenther; Wetzel, Horst
CORPORATE SOURCE: VEB Chemiewerk Greiz-Doelau, Greiz-Doelau, Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Chemische Technik (Leipzig, Germany) (1970), 22(11), 678-9
CODEN: CHTEAA; ISSN: 0045-6519
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: German

AB This abstr. is based on a summary of a deposited publication available from Zentralstelle fuer Information der Chemischen Industrie, 1197 Berlin-Johannisthal, Germany. The prepns., toxicity, and hazards in use are reviewed for Pb compds., such as basic and normal Pb salicylates,

stearates, phthalates, sulfates, sulfites, phosphites, and silicates, with 80 refs.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:31291 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:31291
TITLE: Bacteriostatic tissue paper containing alkylated guanidine salts
INVENTOR(S): Regutti, Carl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Calgon Corp.
SOURCE: Brit., 5 pp.
CODEN: BRXXAA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GB 1091049		19671115	GB	19641123
DE 1546331			DE	

AB Bacteriostatic tissue paper contg. an alkylated guanidine salt microorg. inhibitor is useful for the manuf. of dental, hospital, and professional towels, gowns, wipers, and diapers. The agent is introduced into the pulp slurry or stock soln. prior to the formation of the sheet or sprayed onto the pulp during formation of the sheet. Thus, 2000 lb. dry digested and bleached pulp was slurried with 4000 gal. water, 10 lb. wet-strength resin, a small amt. of alum, and 12 lb. 25% aq. dodecylguanidine-HCl added, and the slurry dild. to 0.1% pulp consistency, sheeted, and dried 5 sec. at 180-212.degree.F. The treated tissue paper exhibited bacteriostatic and bactericidal activity against *Staphylococcus aureus*. Other microorganism inhibitors used included n-decylguanidine hydrochloride, acetate, glycolate, and lactate; n-dodecylguanidine acetate, maleate, nitrate, phthalate, sulfate, and carbonate; n-tetradecylguanidine hydrochloride, acetate, glycolate, and lactate; and n-hexadecylguanidine hydrochloride, acetate, cyclamate, lactate, and sulfate.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:454676 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 67:54676
TITLE: The effect of poly(vinyl chloride) stabilizers on the thermal decomposition of ester plasticizers
AUTHOR(S): Zil'berman, E. N.; Saltanova, V. B.
SOURCE: Trudy po Khimii i Khimicheskoi Tekhnologii (1966), (1), 152-9
CODEN: TKKTAE; ISSN: 0564-3457
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian

AB The effect of Pb, Zn, Ba, Cd, or Na stearate on the thermal stability of dioctyl sebacate (I) or of Zn or Cd caprylate on the thermal stability of dioctyl phthalate (II) was detd. in poly(vinyl chloride) (PVC) suspensions plasticized with I or II. The decompn. rate of I decreased with the stearate used in the order Pb > Zn > Cd > Ba > Na. The stability of I in the presence of various Pb salts decreased in the order: stearate > fumarate > phosphite > carbonate > phthalate > sulfate. I decompn. by Zn salt was increased and by Pb-salt was decreased in the presence of PVC. Basic salts of Pb had a greater stabilizing effect than the acidic salts. Chlorides of the metals mentioned had a higher catalytic effect for I decompn. than other salts. At 200.degree., Zn and Cd caprylate underwent exchange reactions with II, forming 26.6 and 40.6% Zn and Cd phthalate, resp.

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:39616 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:39616
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:7120b-e
TITLE: A differential ability of strains of tobacco-mosaic virus to bind host-cell nucleoprotein
AUTHOR(S): Ginoza, William; Atkinson, D. E.; Wildman, S. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of California, Los Angeles
SOURCE: Science (Washington, DC, United States) (1954), 119, 269-71
CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB The selective ability of certain strains of tobacco-mosaic virus (TMV) to form a stable dissociable complex with a nucleoprotein derived from the host cells was described. Several strains were uniformly obtained as amber pellets in the ultracentrifuge from cacodylate buffer exts. of infected tobacco leaves. This colored material remained stable through acid or salt pptn. of the TMV or dialysis against univalent buffers (acetate, cacodylate, or Veronal) in the range of pH 5-8. The complex also pptd. with antiserum and remained stable through repeated electrophoresis or ultracentrifugation. The virus-color complex could be dissocd. by bi- and multivalent anions (phosphate, citrate, oxalate, versene, arsenate, tartrate, succinate, maleate, **phthalate**, **sulfate**, and malonate). Removal of the colored material had little effect on infectivity or on the physicochem. characteristics studied. The colored substance was 6 times as rich in nucleic acid as the parent virus, constituted 1/500 of the N of the virus, and from amino-acid analyses by chromatography appeared to be nucleoprotein in nature. The coloring material was bound firmly to the nucleoprotein, and no means for its removal have been found. These findings may reconcile differences in degrees of coloration of TMV prepns. obtained by various workers employing different methods of purification.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:1939 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:1939
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:359h-i,360h-i
TITLE: Studies on basic chromium salts as used in tanning
AUTHOR(S): Das, B. M.; Sen, S. P.
SOURCE: Tanner (1949), 4 (No. 3; No. 4), 10-12; 13-15
CODEN: TANNA9; ISSN: 0039-9442
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Freshly prep'd. 33% basic Cr sulfate soln. (from molasses reduction of $Na_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4$) contained 1 complexly bound sulfate per 3 Cr (benzidine-HCl titration). After aging 5 months, complexly bound sulfate declined to 1 per 4 Cr. Hypothetical structural formulas are given, based on the assumption that all complexes present are identical. Addn. to Cr sulfate liquor (H_2O_2 reduction of $Na_2Cr_2O_7 + H_2SO_4$, basicity not stated) of 1, 2, 3, and 4 moles Na phthalate per Cr resulted in displacement of 0, 10, 25, and 50% of initial complexly bound sulfate. It is concluded that OH is displaced by phthalate before sulfate. Only with 4 phthalate per Cr was complete stability towards alkali attained. Addn. to 33% basic Cr sulfate (H_2O_2 -reduced) of 1 Na_2SO_4 per Cr increased complexly bound sulfate by about 32%. To study the products of reduction of $Na_2Cr_2O_7$ with molasses in the presence of H_2SO_4 , solns. contg. 9.6 and 4.5% Cr and an unstated amt. of H_2SO_4 were treated with an amt. of molasses "just sufficient to effect complete reduction" at 80 and 70. degree., resp. Identified oxidation products (mg per g. Cr) in the 2 expts. were: CO_2 60.0, 56.7; $HCHO$ 11.2, 5.5; $HCOOH$ 47.3, 18.4; $AcOH$ 31.5, 18.1; oxalic acid 136.5, 184.6; this indicates greater formation of the more completely oxidized products at higher temp. and concn.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1941:50070 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 35:50070
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 35:7741d-e
TITLE: Curing surface coatings
INVENTOR(S): Durant, Walter W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Cyanamid Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2252396		19410812	US	

AB For curing a coating compn. contg. a drying oil or a drying oil modified polyhydric alc.-polycarboxylic acid resin, about 0.1-5% of a guanide such as acetoguanide is added to the compn. U. S. 2,252,397 relates to the like use of a guanidine salt such as the nitrate or carbonate. U. S. 2,252,398 relates to the like use of a salt of guanyl urea such as the phthalate, sulfate or benzoate. U. S. 2,252,399 relates to a similar use of an unsatd. nitrile such as acrylonitrile.

=> s polyvinyl and phthalate
73102 POLYVINYL
162 POLYVINYLS
73218 POLYVINYL
(POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
L5 3137 POLYVINYL AND PHTHALATE

=> s polyvinyl phthalate
73102 POLYVINYL
162 POLYVINYLS
73218 POLYVINYL
(POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
L6 34 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE
(POLYVINYL (W) PHTHALATE)

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L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449497 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37643
TITLE: Topical polymers for inactivating pathogens
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tianxin; Zou, Shazhou; Wang, Victor W.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Medicine, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045706	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46285	20011205
WO 2002045706	A3	20030313		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002027202	A5	20020618	AU 2002-27202	20011205
US 2002102230	A1	20020801	US 2001-2196	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
US 2000-251232P P 20001205				
WO 2001-US46285 W 20011205				
AB A method for inactivating pathogens comprises the application of an effective amt. of inhibitory compds. (0.5-5 g/dose), preferably as a topical formulation, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The inhibitory compds. include a copolymer of maleic acid and styrenesulfonic acid, polyvinyl phthalate sulfate, and their salts. The method can be used for preventing transmission and infection of sexual transmitted diseases, for treating and preventing bacterial vaginitis, and as a contraceptive method. These contraceptives generally have fewer side effects than conventional vaginal contraceptives (e.g., Nonoxynol-9). The compds. useful in the methods of the invention not only are not toxic to natural and beneficial flora and, thus, do not upset the local microbiol. balance, but also help maintain a low pH in the vaginal environment. For example, a copolymer of malic acid and styrenesulfonic acid was highly active against HIV-2 virus infection with IC50 of 0.37 .mu.g/mL.				

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L6 ANSWER 1 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:460073 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:205768
 TITLE: Development of a filter for purification of petroleum-containing water
 AUTHOR(S): Dmitrieva, Z. T.; Bylina, I. V.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Khim. Nefti, SO RAN, Tomsk, Russia
 SOURCE: Khimicheskaya Tekhnologiya (Moscow, Russian Federation) (2001), (10), 30-38
 CODEN: KTMRAG
 PUBLISHER: OOO Nauka i Tekhnologii
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB An innovative design of a filter for purifn. of petroleum-contg. water is presented, which is based on the principle of the transformation of the turbulent liq. flow into the laminar flow. Such principle is realized by using perforated disks at a fixed distance between each other and from the inlet fitting. The optimization of the filter design and structural modifications corresponding to the highest adsorption capacity of the filtering fibrous material has been carried out. The filter design can be readily updated. Some mechanisms of the filter adsorption capacity variations were found to be the function of design parameters, physico-chem. sorbent properties, nature of the hydrocarbon contaminant (sorbate), and hydrodynamic conditions of the filtration process.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:449497 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:37643
 TITLE: Topical polymers for inactivating pathogens
 INVENTOR(S): Wang, Tianxin; Zou, Shazhou; Wang, Victor W.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Quest Medicine, Inc., USA
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002045706	A2	20020613	WO 2001-US46285	20011205
WO 2002045706	A3	20030313		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002027202	A5	20020618	AU 2002-27202	20011205
US 2002102230	A1	20020801	US 2001-2196	20011205
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-251232P P	20001205
			WO 2001-US46285 W	20011205

AB A method for inactivating pathogens comprises the application of an effective amt. of inhibitory compds. (0.5-5 g/dose), preferably as a topical formulation, either alone or in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or diluent. The inhibitory compds. include a copolymer of maleic acid and styrenesulfonic acid, **polyvinyl phthalate** sulfate, and their salts. The method can be used for preventing transmission and infection of sexual transmitted diseases, for treating and preventing bacterial vaginitis, and as a contraceptive method. These contraceptives generally have fewer side effects than conventional vaginal contraceptives (e.g., Nonoxynol-9). The compds. useful in the methods of the invention not only are not toxic to natural and beneficial flora and, thus, do not upset the local microbiol. balance, but also help maintain a low pH in the vaginal environment. For example, a copolymer of malic acid and styrenesulfonic acid was highly active against HIV-2 virus infection with IC50 of 0.37 .mu.g/mL.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:843411 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:163456
 TITLE: Effect of solvents and polymers on the boronic acid enhanced peroxidase-luminol-peroxide reaction
 AUTHOR(S): Maglia, Giovanni; Kricka, Larry J.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, University of Pennsylvania Medical Center, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
 SOURCE: Bioluminescence & Chemiluminescence, Proceedings of the International Symposium, 11th, Pacific Grove, CA, United States, Sept. 6-10, 2000 (2001), Meeting Date 2000, 227-230. Editor(s): Case, James F. World Scientific Publishing Co. Pte. Ltd.: Singapore, Singapore.
 CODEN: 69CAFI
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
 LANGUAGE: English
 AB The effect of both low mol. wt. (MW) solvents and high MW polymer mols. (including non-hydroxy-polymers) on the 4-bromophenyl boronic acid (PBBA)

enhanced chemiluminescent luminol-horseradish peroxidase (HRP) reaction was studied. All solvents decreased the light emission from the luminol-PBBA-HRP reaction, but some solvents (e.g., dioxane) eliminated light emission even at very low concn. (8%). However, all of the solvents tested altered the kinetics of light emission by slowing down the normal rate of light emission. Some of the polymers tested both increased and stabilized the light emission from the PBBA enhanced HRP catalyzed luminol-hydrogen peroxide reaction.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:894075 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:90810

TITLE: Hydrodynamic effects in the adsorption of organic pollutants from water

AUTHOR(S): Dmitrieva, Z. T.; Bylina, I. V.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute of Petrochemistry, Siberian Division, Russian Academy of Sciences, Tomsk, 634055, Russia

SOURCE: Water Resources (Translation of Vodnye Resursy) (2000), 27(6), 641-645

CODEN: WARED4; ISSN: 0097-8078

PUBLISHER: MAIK Nauka/Interperiodica Publishing

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB An effective filter for water purifn. from oil products and hydrocarbons under different dynamic conditions is suggested. The structural parameters of the filter were optimized in accordance with the hydrodynamic and adsorption properties of the filtering system. Dependence of the filter adsorption capacity on its structural parameters, physicochem. properties of the sorbent, and the chem. nature of the hydrocarbon is examd.

REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:298139 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:64426

TITLE: Process and composition for the development of controlled-release gemfibrozil dosage form

INVENTOR(S): Ghebre-Sellassie, Isaac; Iyer, Uma

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5358723	A	19941025	US 1993-57203	19930504
US 5492700	A	19960220	US 1994-280385	19940726
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-798275	19911126
			US 1991-798375	19911126
			US 1993-57203	19930504

AB Gemfibrozil (I) formulations having both immediate- and controlled-release characteristics are prep'd. by a single granulation of I and a release-control agent. The single granulation method offers time and labor savings when compared to formulations requiring the prepn. of multiple granulations. For example, granules were prep'd. from a compn. contg. I 600, microcryst. cellulose 60.00, Aquacoat ECD-30 184.45, tri-Et citrate 18.44, Sylloid-244 2.21, antifoam AF emulsion 0.21, and purified water 12.00 g. Controlled-release tablets contg. the above granules were

formulated and film-coated.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:456203 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:56203
TITLE: Process and composition for the development of controlled-release gemfibrozil dosage form
INVENTOR(S): Ghebre-Sellassie, Isaac; Iyer, Uma
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9310775	A1	19930610	WO 1992-US8782	19921015
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, SE				
EP 614358	A1	19940914	EP 1992-921783	19921015
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, SE				
JP 07503236	T2	19950406	JP 1992-510096	19921015
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1991-798375	19911126
			WO 1992-US8782	19921015

AB Gemfibrozil particles and release-control agents are granulated and compressed to provide both immediate- and controlled-release of gemfibrozil. The release-control agents are selected from the group consisting of cellulose phthalate, Et cellulose, **polyvinyl phthalate**, cellulose succinate, cellulose butyrate, and **poly(meth)acrylates**.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:484878 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:84878
TITLE: Extended-release gemfibrozil composition
INVENTOR(S): Ghebre-Sellassie, Isaac; Iyer, Uma; Fawzi, Mahdi B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Warner-Lambert Co., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4925676	A	19900515	US 1989-305083	19890202
CA 2009134	AA	19900802	CA 1990-2009134	19900201
NO 9000483	A	19900803	NO 1990-483	19900201
EP 381218	A2	19900808	EP 1990-102021	19900201
EP 381218	A3	19901205		
EP 381218	B1	19930505		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL				
AU 9048990	A1	19900809	AU 1990-48990	19900201
AU 624217	B2	19920604		
JP 02235810	A2	19900918	JP 1990-20553	19900201
HU 52952	A2	19900928	HU 1990-640	19900201
HU 204194	B	19911230		
ZA 9000778	A	19911030	ZA 1990-778	19900201
AT 88888	E	19930515	AT 1990-102021	19900201
ES 2055176	T3	19940816	ES 1990-102021	19900201
CN 1044590	A	19900815	CN 1990-100782	19900202

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-305083 19890202
EP 1990-102021 19900201

AB A disintegratable gemfibrozil tablet providing both immediate and enteric release is compressed from a mixt. of a first granulation of gemfibrozil with .gtoreq.1 acid-disintegratable binder and a second granulation formed from the first granulation but regranulated or coated with an alkali-disintegratable formulation of .gtoreq.1 substantially alkali-sol. and substantially acid-insol. polymer. A first granulation contg. gemfibrozil 750.00, microcryst. cellulose 60.00, hydroxypropyl cellulose 15.00, Na lauryl sulfate 3.74, and water 147.50 parts by wt. and a second granulation contg. first granulation 414.37, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose phthalate 102.35, hydroxypropyl cellulose 3.39, Tri-Et citrate 31.08, Na lauryl sulfate 0.46, antifoam AD emulsion 0.41, and water 493.27 parts by wt. were used to prep. a tablet formulation contg. first granulation 414.37, second granulation 552.60, microcryst. cellulose 73.03, Na croscarmellose 50.00, talc 5.00, and Ca stearate 5.00 parts by wt. Tablets prep'd. from the formulation had (at pH 7.5 in a USP II app.) 77.4% and 98.6% gemfibrozil released at 30 and 60 min, resp.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:9673 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:9673
TITLE: Manufacture of soft magnetic iron alloy from powder
INVENTOR(S): Yamagishi, Wataru; Sato, Takehiko; Sakai, Takeaki
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fujitsu Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 3 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 62179706	A2	19870806	JP 1986-21108	19860204

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1986-21108 19860204

AB Magnetic Fe alloy having good formability is manufd. from a slurry of magnetic powder contg. Fe. The slurry is applied with a blade to form a green sheet which is then compressed and sintered to give alloy product. Thus, a slurry having viscosity 10-20 P was prep'd. from a ball-milled mixt. contg. atomized Fe-6.5% Si alloy powder (-350 mesh) 100, poly(vinyl phthalate) 5, Bu phthalate 8, sorbitan trioleate 1, MEK 30, MeOH 10, and BuOH 10 parts. A polymer film was coated with the slurry, heated at 200-300.degree., rolled, and then sintered 1 h in H at 1350.degree.. Magnetic properties of the sintered sheet product were comparable to those of sintered Fe-6.5% Si alloy from a conventional sintering process.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:95746 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:95746
TITLE: Hydrophilic coating materials
INVENTOR(S): Yoshitake, Toshihiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 54119005	A2	19790914	JP 1978-27121	19780307
JP 63058868	B4	19881117		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1978-27121 19780307
 AB Poly(vinyl alc.) (I) modified with cyclic anhydrides of carboxylic acids in nonaq. media formed hydrophilic coatings. For example, I (d.p. 1700) 50, phthalic anhydride 20, and NaHCO₃ 9.4 g in 200 cm³ dioxane were heated at 80.degree. for 4 h to give 78 g modified I. A 2% aq. soln. of the modified I was coated on glass, dried at 100.degree. and cured at 170.degree. for 30 min to give an anticlouding coating with excellent adhesion and water resistance.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1980:59663 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 92:59663
 TITLE: Polymeric water absorbents
 INVENTOR(S): Yoshitake, Toshihiko
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kuraray Co., Ltd., Japan
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Japanese
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 54118491	A2	19790913	JP 1978-27120	19780307
JP 61042721	B4	19860924		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1978-27120 19780307
 AB Sapond. poly(vinyl acetate) was modified with cyclic carboxylic anhydrides in nonaq. media and heat-treated to give modified polymers with high water absorbance. For example, a mixt. of 50 g sapond. poly(vinyl acetate) (d.p. 1700, 88 mol% sapon.), 40 g phthalic anhydride, 2 g Et₃N, 100 cm³ dioxane, and 100 cm³ toluene was heated at 80.degree. for 4 to give modified polymer (wt. increase 70%) which was heat-treated at 170.degree. for 10 min, impregnated with aq. NH₃ or NaOH, washed with MeOH and acetone, and dried to give powder absorbing 15,000% water in 1 min.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:18779 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:18779
 TITLE: Polyvinyl dicarboxylic acid resin products
 INVENTOR(S): Printy, John O.
 SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3808175	A	19740430	US 1969-888124	19691230

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1967-616498 19670216
 AB Poly(vinyl alc.) acetate was treated with phthalic anhydride in dioxane at 95-100.degree. to give an alc.-sol. polymer (I) [53237-50-6] useful as a coating material for a wide variety of substances, e.g. metals, plastics, vegetables, paper, etc. In an example, a water-clear, smooth surfaced, flexible film with good resistance to marring, high humidity, and water immersion was obtained from a compn. comprising I 7.4, 3:1 acetone-MeOH mixt. 92.1, and polyethylene glycol 400 monolaurate 0.5%. The film had good optical properties and was useful in graphic arts applications.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:89544 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 80:89544

TITLE: Color-photographic diffusion-transfer film packs
 INVENTOR(S): DeMember, John R.; Hass, Howard C.; Reid, Jerome Leon
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Polaroid Corp.
 SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 32 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: German
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2330621	A1	19740110	DE 1973-2330621	19730615
DE 2330621	C2	19840301		
US 3816125	A	19740611	US 1972-263539	19720616
GB 1438187	A	19760603	GB 1973-27619	19730611
NL 7308143	A	19731218	NL 1973-8143	19730612
NL 179237	B	19860303		
NL 179237	C	19860801		
JP 49053038	A2	19740523	JP 1973-66774	19730613
FR 2189775	A1	19740125	FR 1973-22007	19730615
FR 2189775	B1	19800905		
CA 1026982	A1	19780228	CA 1973-174205	19730615
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1972-263539	19720616

AB A color-photog. laminated diffusion-transfer film pack consisting of a 9-layer recording unit, a destructible vessel for the developer, and a 3-layer receptor unit contained 2.2 g N-phenethyl-.alpha.-picolinium salt of poly(vinyl hydrogen phthalate)/m² as 9th layer next to the blue-sensitized gelatin-Ag(Br,Cl,I) layer and gave an image of intensified d. and improved color sepn., whereby the polymeric onium salt caused neither desensitization at high nor fogging at low relative humidity. The neg. obtained from a film pack contg. N-phenethyl-.alpha.-picolinium bromide was completely fogged.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1973:7841 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 78:7841
 TITLE: Acid-resistant enterosoluble tablet coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Sajvera, Jiri
 SOURCE: Czech., 3 pp.
 CODEN: CZXXA9
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Czech
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CS 144728		19720715	CS 1968-8834	19681227

AB Tablets are lacquered with a 2-7% soln. of poly(vinyl alc. phthalate) (I) in EtOH, iso-PrOH, CHCl₃, or CH₂Cl₂. The agent has 1000-200 d.p., contains 70-5% phthalic acid residue and 3-4% free CO₂H groups, and has the free OH groups esterified with AcOH. Other additives are 25% cellulose ethers or esters and 20% softeners. The lacquer is applied on tablets in several layers alternatively with an aq. 2-7% soln. contg. salt of I with NH₄OH, hexamethylenetetramine, di- or triethanolamine. The coatings do not stick and resist the acid medium of the stomach. They dissolve readily in the intestine owing to the presence of free CO₂H groups which react with the alk. medium.

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:507338 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 69:107338
 TITLE: Poly(vinyl phthalate) using activated poly(vinyl

INVENTOR(S): alcohol)
 Crane, Carlton L.; Ingerick, Donald F.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
 SOURCE: U.S., 2 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 3405103	A	19681008	US 1966-592315	19661107
GB 1181000	A	19700211	GB 1967-1181000	19671102
BE 706136	A	19680318	BE 1967-706136	19671106
SE 328700	B	19700921	SE 1967-15219	19671107

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1966-592315 19661107

AB Poly(vinyl phthalate) of improved solv. in important solvents systems and poly(vinyl succinate) are prep'd. by treating poly(vinyl alc.) with phthalic anhydride or succinic anhydride, resp., in the presence of a solvent under substantially anhyd. conditions. The technique is improved by contact of particulate poly(vinyl alc.) with water for a period of time sufficient for some of the water to penetrate into the particles of the poly(vinyl alc.) in a presoaking step, removing the water from the presoaked polymer by treating with a fatty acid anhydride, prior to mixing of phthalic or succinic anhydride with poly(vinyl alc.). Thus, 240 parts poly(vinyl alc.), 75 parts anhyd. NaOAc, 850 parts HOAc, and 57 parts water are mixed, the temp. is quickly raised to 170.degree.F., and stirred one hr. Then, 350 parts Ac2O is stirred into the mixt. for 5 min., 768 parts phthalic anhydride is poured into the mixt., and the mixt. is stirred at 160.degree.F. for 8 hrs. The temp. is decreased to 80.degree. F., 2400 parts water is added, the mass is stirred several min. to form a slurry, the slurry is washed with water until all the uncombined acids are removed, and the product is dried at 120.degree.F. and tested for solv. The resulting product displayed excellent solv., contains 72% phthalyl groups and <0.5% phthalic acid.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1968:3598 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 68:3598
 TITLE: Translucent plastic sheets
 INVENTOR(S): Emringer, Andre
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kodak-Pathe
 SOURCE: Fr., 4 pp.
 CODEN: FRXXAK
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: French
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 1481136		19670519	FR	19660324

AB Transparent, translucent, or opaque plastic sheets are coated with a microspongy, craterless, translucent film without the evolution of gas to form a product suitable as a photographic or typographic support, copy paper, decoration, packaging, or magnetic tape support. An aq. emulsion in a filmogen soln. contg. a volatile solvent, a filmogen, and a secondary hydroxylated solvent to inhibit pptn. is deposited on the plastic film and the solvents and water are evapd. Thus, 2.5 g. cellulose acetate (40/100 Ac) and ethylene chloride 70, MeOH 10, 2-methoxy-1-ethanol 20, water 8, and Teepol surfactant 1 ml. were emulsified for 2 min. in a Flexa mixer and then for 15 min. in a Gaulin homogenizer to give a very fine emulsion having an av. droplet diam. of 1 .mu. and a 0.140 mm. thick transparent

cellulose triacetate film coated with the emulsion to a dry thickness of 10 .mu.. The coated film was dried at 80.degree. for 2-3 min. to give a translucent film. Other filmogens used were cellulose acetate butyrate and poly(vinyl phthalate). The solvents also included CH₂Cl₂, trichloroethylene, EtOAc, and BuOH. The support sheet could be poly(ethylene terephthalate).

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1959:48038 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 53:48038
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 53:8626g-h
TITLE: Dicarboxylate salts from esters
INVENTOR(S): Hiatt, Gordon D.; Emerson, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2865898		19581223	US	

AB Methods are described for prep. water-sol. salts of dicarboxylic acid derivs. without pptn. and recovery steps, by suspending esters in a nonsolvent, such as iso-PrOH, with at least 3% H₂O and adding a salt-forming reagent, such as NaHCO₃ or Et₂NH. Cellulose acetate phthalate and poly(vinyl phthalate) are so treated.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:31494 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:31494
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:5310a-b
TITLE: Analysis of phthalic acid esters of cellulose and of polyvinyl alcohol
AUTHOR(S): Malm, Carl J.; Genung, Leo B.; Kuchmy, Wm.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, NY
SOURCE: Anal. Chem. (1953), 25, 245-9
CODEN: ANCHAM; ISSN: 0003-2700
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Procedures are described for the apparent phthalyl content detn. by titration, sapon., and ultraviolet absorption methods. Free phthalic acid is detd. by an extn. or a repptn. method. Equations are then given for the calcn. of percent actual phthalyl, percent acetyl, and percent hydroxyl content. Two nomographs and equations are given for converting this information into the no. of groups present per anhydroglucose unit of cellulose or per vinyl alc. unit.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:35723 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:35723
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:6108f-h
TITLE: Mordanted imbibition dye-printing blank
INVENTOR(S): Weyerts, Walter J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2548575		19510410	US	

AB Undesirable diffusion of polymerized quaternized vinyl-substituted azine

and azole dye-mordants (cf. U.S. 2,484,430, C.A. 44, 9729i) from a mordanted imbibition dye-printing blank to the contacting matrix causes the matrix to take up excessive amts. of dye when it is redyed. The color balance and highlight density of a finished print are thus altered by this clogging of the matrix. These undesirable effects are overcome by surface-treating the mordanted imbibition dye printing blank with a 0.1% soln. (pH adjusted to 5.5 with NaOH) of polymeric material selected from the class of H₂O-sol. polymerized acrylic acids, maleic anhydride-vinyl ester co-polymers, carboxymethylcelluloses, alkali-soluble acrylic ester-acrylic acid co-polymers, **polyvinyl phthalates**, and cellulose phthalates.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:7698 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:7698
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:1532f-h
 TITLE: Polyvinyl dicarboxylic acid esters
 INVENTOR(S): Malm, Carl J.; Bearden, La Moyne D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2484415		19491011	US	

AB In the prepn. of polyvinyl dicarboxylic acid esters, the addn. of Na₃PO₄ to the completed reaction mixt. makes the ester sol. in H₂O so that the mixt. may be dild. to a thin consistency, thereby facilitating the pptn. of the ester. Phthalic anhydride (I) 450 was mixed with MeCOEt 480 and pyridine 270 g. at 130.degree.F. for 1 hr., polyvinyl alc. 150 g. added, the temp. raised to 220.degree.F. for 5 hrs., the mixt. cooled to 160-80.degree.F., dild. with aq. 10% Na₃PO₄ 2 kg., then with H₂O 1.5 kg., pptd. in 10 gal. H₂O contg. 1135 g. H₂SO₄, and the ester washed and dried, giving a **polyvinyl phthalate** contg. 68% phthaloyl. A polyvinyl acetate phthalate contg. 67.7% phthaloyl was prep'd. from I and hydrolyzed polyvinyl acetate. The invention is applicable to the production of polyvinyl succinates, maleates, fumarates, etc.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:13874 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:13874
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:2739c-d
 TITLE: Enteric coatings
 INVENTOR(S): Malm, Carl J.; Hiatt, Gordon D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2455790		19481207	US	

AB A mixt. of 50-65 parts of a Na salt of **polyvinyl phthalate** having a phthaloyl content of 55-65% and an acetyl content of approx. 2% was used as an enteric coating. Aq. solns. of this mixt. were formed into capsules or used for coating pills or tablets.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1948:38484 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 42:38484
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 42:8153g-i, 8154a-b

TITLE: Polyvinyl compounds. III. Some reactions of polyvinyl alcohol
 AUTHOR(S): Korshak, V. V.; Zamyatina, V. A.
 SOURCE: Bull. acad. sci. U.R.S.S., Classe sci. chim. (1946)
 106-10
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: Russian
 AB cf. C.A. 40, 6882.3. Polyvinyl acetate (mol. wt. 16,154; n 187) was hydrolyzed according to Staudinger and Schwalbach (C.A. 25, 5138) by hot alc. KOH and according to Ushakov by alc. HCl. The polyvinyl alc. was then dialyzed and the analysis showed the presence of 1 Ac group per 75 alc. units. The mol. wt. of the alc. was 8577 (viscosity of aq. soln.), thus showing that no significant chain scission took place; this was checked by reacetylation by Ac₂O-AcOH in the presence of H₂SO₄. It was noted that absolutely dry polyvinyl alc. cannot be completely acetylated even at 60-80.degree. or 1 month's standing; use of wetted polyvinyl alc., which was then washed thoroughly by alc. and Et₂O, however, gave rapid and complete acetylation after 1 hr. at 70.degree.; the product was purified by soln. in benzene and evapn. Polyvinyl alc. (30 g.) in 200 ml. 30% NaOH was boiled 6-10 hrs.; an insol. modification sepd. in a lump which, after segmentation and prolonged washing in water and drying over P₂O₅, was obtained in the form of a brownish solid, insol. in water, only swelling on heating in water. The wetted material, after alc.-Et₂O washing, is readily acetylated to a similarly insol. acetate, which merely swells in the usual org. solvents, although its Ac no. is 115, i.e. very close to normal polyvinyl acetate. Oxidation of polyvinyl alc. by hot 20% HNO₃ gives only (CO₂H)₂, while oxidation by 30% H₂O₂-10% NaOH gave Me₂CO, confirming the 1,3-glycol structure of the normal polyvinyl alc. Polyvinyl alc. (5 g.) added to 50 g. phthalic anhydride in 150 ml. AcOH and 0.5 ml. concd. H₂SO₄, heated 1 hr. to 100.degree., and poured into cold water gave 7 g. **polyvinyl phthalate**, crumbly solid, softening at 70.degree., sol. in alc., AcOH, and Me₂CO.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:550 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:550
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:93b-f
 TITLE: Dicarboxylic esters of high-polymer polyhydroxy compounds
 INVENTOR(S): Malm, Carl J.; Bearden, La Moyne D.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2379309		19450626	US	

AB cf. C.A. 31, 8194.7; Hiatt and Emerson, C.A. 38, 5671.8; Blanchard and Crane, C.A. 34, 2602.2; Salo, C.A. 36, 4131.2. For economy, the ester of the high-polymer poly-HO compd. is prep'd. in concd. soln. in an org. solvent, dild. with 10% aq. Na₃PO₄ without pptn., then pptd. in the desired, finely divided form by pouring into excess of dil. mineral acid. The amt. of C₅H₅N in the solvent may be less than required to combine with the free hydroxyls if a suitable auxiliary solvent is used. The Na₃PO₄ soln. neither hydrolyzes the ester nor causes excessive foaming in neutralization. A 50-lb. batch of hydrolyzed cellulose acetate contg. 33.5% of Ac was dissolved in 50 lb. of C₅H₅N and 50 lb. of MeEtCO. After addn. of 50 lb. of C₆H₄(CO)₂O it was stirred at 180.degree.F. for 2.5 hrs. When cooled to 145.degree.F., 54 lb. of Me₂CO was added. At room temp. 120 lb. of 10% Na₃PO₄ soln. was slowly stirred in. After addn. of 60 lb. of H₂O, 12 gal. was pptd. in 80 gal. of H₂O contg. 5 lb. of H₂SO₄. The washed and dried cellulose acetate phthaloyl contained 30% phthaloyl.

When 75 lb. of cellulose acetate contg. 38.5% of Ac, 75 lb. of MeEtCO, 75 lb. of C6H4(CO)2O, and 7 lb. of H2O were autoclaved with mixing, the temp. was raised to 300.degree.F. in 3 hrs. and held there for 2 hrs. At 130.degree.F., 120 lb. of 10% Na3PO4 soln. was added. Warmed to 100.degree.F., stirred for 10 min., 6 gal. was pptd. with 110 gal. of H2O and 5 lb. of H2SO4. The product contained 22% phthaloyl. After mixing 450 g. of C6H4(CO)2O, 480 g. of MeEtCO and 270 g. of C5H5N for 1 hr. at 130.degree.F., 150 g. of polyvinyl alc. was added and 220.degree. maintained for 5 hrs. At 160-80.degree.F., addn. of 4 lb. of 10% Na3PO4 soln. was made. Further dild. with 1500 g. of H2O and pptd. with 10 gal. of H2O and 1135 g. of H2SO4, the **polyvinyl phthalate** contained 68% phthaloyl.

L6 ANSWER 23 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1944:1947 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 38:1947

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 38:313d

TITLE: Halation-preventing layers

INVENTOR(S): Nadeau, Gale F.; Starck, Clemens B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kodak A.-G.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 729724	-----	19421126	DE	-----

AB **Polyvinyl phthalate** is used as binder for halation-preventing photographic layers.

L6 ANSWER 24 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1943:39080 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 37:39080

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 37:6203h

TITLE: Prevention of diffusion of color couplers in photographic emulsions

INVENTOR(S): Peterson, Willard D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 414683	-----	19430824	CA	-----

AB The coupler is mixed with the gelatino-Ag halide emulsion and a water-sol. synthetic resin, e. g., **polyvinyl phthalate**.

L6 ANSWER 25 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1943:1863 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 37:1863

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 37:320e-f

TITLE: Use of color couplers in multilayer photographic materials

INVENTOR(S): Peterson, Willard D.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

US 2289803 19420714 US
AB Diffusion of color couplers in gelatino-Ag halide emulsion layers is inhibited by the conjoint use of **polyvinyl phthalate**, polyvinyl alc. or the like.

L6 ANSWER 26 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:38948 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:38948

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:6096h-i

TITLE: Photographic materials

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.; Kodak Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GB 544064		19420326	GB	

AB A photographic material contains an alk. layer with a water-sol. binder such as gelatin; the layer comprises a dye or a dye-former rendered less liable to diffuse by the presence of **polyvinyl phthalate** or cellulose phthalate which is homogeneously distributed throughout the layer.

L6 ANSWER 27 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:38485 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:38485

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:6022d-e

TITLE: Coated fabrics suitable for upholstery, belting, clothing, etc.

INVENTOR(S): McGill, John H.; Tattersall, Harold J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
US 2282371		19420512	US	

AB A rubberized fabric base is treated with a compn. contg. a **polyvinyl phthalate** together with 10-15% of a phthalate of the monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol as a plasticizer, and an overlying coating of a nitrocellulose lacquer is applied.

L6 ANSWER 28 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:32467 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:32467

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:5031f-h

TITLE: Coated fabrics

INVENTOR(S): McGill, John H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GB 543197		19420213	GB	

AB At least one cementing coat comprising a resin is applied to the fabric coated with a compn. comprising halogenated solid polythenes. The resin

must be compatible with both the halogenated polythenes and with nitrocellulose. Then there is applied at least one coat of pigmented nitrocellulose compn. Examples of suitable resins are: polymerized Me acrylate, polymerized 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate, polymerized ethoxyethyl methacrylate, polymerized Me methacrylate, **polyvinyl phthalate** and an emulsion polymerized mixt. of Me methacrylate and 2-ethylhexyl methacrylate. It is often advantageous to employ a mixt. of halogenated solid polythenes of differing halogen content obtained by chlorinating the polythene to differing degrees of chlorination.

L6 ANSWER 29 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:14527 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:14527

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:2220g-h

TITLE: Photographic films

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kodak-Pathe

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 852992		19400307	FR	

AB A photographic film, pellicle or plate comprises a layer of **polyvinyl phthalate** or other polyvinyl ester, and a water- and alc.-sol. dye which can be incorporated into the polyvinyl ester layer or applied in form of a sep. layer. Both the polyvinyl ester layer and the dye are eliminated in an alk. developer.

L6 ANSWER 30 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:10702 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:10702

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:1705f-g

TITLE: Nitrocellulose-coated rubberized sheet material

INVENTOR(S): McGill, John H.; Tattersall, Harold James

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canadian Industries Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 400105		19411021	CA	

AB To the rubberized sheet material is applied a film of **polyvinyl phthalate** and 10-15% of the monomethyl ether of ethylene glycol as a bond for a surface film of a nitrocellulose lacquer.

L6 ANSWER 31 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1942:2412 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 36:2412

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 36:358h

TITLE: Photographic film

INVENTOR(S): Nadeau, Gale F.; Stark, Clemens B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kodak Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 520157		19400416	GB	

AB A light-sensitive photographic film comprises a light-transmitting support having on it an antihalation layer of **polyvinyl phthalate** and a dye.

L6 ANSWER 32 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1941:39444 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 35:39444

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 35:6151d-e

TITLE: Applying cellulose lacquers on rubber surfaces

INVENTOR(S): McGill, John H.; Tattersall, Harold J.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GB 515803		19391214	GB	

AB The adherence of cellulose deriv. lacquer coatings, particularly nitrocellulose coatings to rubber or rubberized surfaces, is much improved by interposing between the surfaces an intermediary layer comprising **polyvinyl phthalate** and, if necessary, softening agents such as camphor or dibutyl phthalate.

L6 ANSWER 33 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1941:6253 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 35:6253

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 35:996d

TITLE: Increasing the viscosity of photographic gelatin solutions

INVENTOR(S): Weyerts, Walter J.; Wiederhold, Charles W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
US 2218255		19401015	US	

AB **Polyvinyl phthalate** or a water-sol. salt of **polyvinyl phthalate** is added to the soln.

L6 ANSWER 34 OF 34 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:64063 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:64063

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:8971b

TITLE: Antihalation backing for photographic film

INVENTOR(S): Nadeau, Gale F.; Starck, Clemens B.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eastman Kodak Co.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
US 2131747		19381004	US	

AB An antihalation backing is formed of **polyvinyl phthalate** and a dye such as Alkali Blue B.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	152.70	152.91
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
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Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf>

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=> s polyvinyl phthalate sulphate/CN
L8          0 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE SULPHATE/CN

=> s polyvinyl phthalate sulfate/cn
L9          0 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE SULFATE/CN

=> s polyvinyl phthalate/cn
L10         0 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE/CN
```

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	13.46	166.37
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-31.25

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Sep 2003 VOL 139 ISS 10
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 Sep 2003 (20030902/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

=> s polyvinyl phthalate and sexually
73102 POLYVINYL
162 POLYVINYLS
73218 POLYVINYL
(POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
34 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE
(POLYVINYL (W) PHTHALATE)
6644 SEXUALLY
L11 1 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE AND SEXUALLY

=> s polyvinyl phthalate and herpes
73102 POLYVINYL
162 POLYVINYLS
73218 POLYVINYL
(POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
34 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE
(POLYVINYL (W) PHTHALATE)
21644 HERPES
L12 0 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE AND HERPES

=> s polyvinyl phthalate
73102 POLYVINYL
162 POLYVINYLS
73218 POLYVINYL
(POLYVINYL OR POLYVINYLS)
55959 PHTHALATE
4091 PHTHALATES
57231 PHTHALATE
(PHTHALATE OR PHTHALATES)
L13 34 POLYVINYL PHTHALATE
(POLYVINYL (W) PHTHALATE)

=> s L13 and hiv
50941 HIV
82 HIVS
50950 HIV
(HIV OR HIVS)
L14 1 L13 AND HIV

=> s l13 and papilloma
5955 PAPILLOMA
2086 PAPILLOMAS
44 PAPILLOMATA
7078 PAPILLOMA
(PAPILLOMA OR PAPILLOMAS OR PAPILLOMATA)
L15 0 L13 AND PAPILLOMA

9/7/46

DIALOG(R) File 155: MEDLINE(R)

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07922615 93383447 PMID: 8372472

Chlamydia trachomatis genital infections.

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Section of Infectious Diseases, West Virginia University School of Medicine, Morgantown.

West Virginia medical journal (UNITED STATES) Aug 1993, 89 (8)
p331-4, ISSN 0043-3284 Journal Code: 0413777

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Chlamydia trachomatis genital infections are among the most common sexually transmitted diseases in the United States today. Although these organisms are obligate intracellular pathogens, they more closely resemble bacteria than viruses. *C. trachomatis* is responsible for considerable morbidity in women, causing urethritis, cervicitis, endometritis, and pelvic inflammatory disease. The latter complication is associated with a high incidence of infertility and ectopic pregnancy, even when the infection is asymptomatic. In young men, *C. trachomatis* is a common cause of urethritis and epididymitis. Diagnostic tests include tissue culture which has the greatest sensitivity and specificity but is difficult and costly, and various antigen assays which are useful in high-risk, high-prevalence populations. Treatment is effective with doxycycline or erythromycin, but success also depends on appropriate follow-up and empiric treatment of sexual partners. Control of *C. trachomatis* genital infections is crucial to the control of all sexually transmitted diseases including HIV infection.

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